

DETESTABLE TYRANNY.

Rule Awakening of Americans Lured to Mexico by Visions of Riches.

They Find Themselves Imprisoned and Their Property Confiscated.

At the Mercy of Hostile Officials, Who Laugh at Efforts to Obtain Redress.

Falls Into Which Counting Foreigners Are Lured to Their Ruin.

To the Editor.

The ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Mexico, and the increase of American interests in that country likely result from it, recall the statement in one of the papers not long ago that foreign owners of real estate in Mexico would forfeit such property through a two years' absence, unless with permission of the Mexican government.

To those who have been led to believe that Mexico welcomes foreigners to her shores that statement may have appeared to be unwarranted. For, in the language of an able jurist, commenting upon the Mexican constitution, and the rights of foreigners to the guarantees granted by that instrument, it is said that "the republic gives a free hospitality to all foreigners, and invites them with the riches of the country."

The laws of Mexico, running as far back as 1842, embody provisions that foreigners, who are residents and denizens of the republic, may acquire and possess property by any title established by law. Many persons have sought to avail themselves of the benefits of these enactments, confiding in the permanency of the acquisition they made. But there are coupled with these apparently liberal concessions, limitations, and restrictions affecting not only the tenure of property that may be lawfully acquired, but as well the right to acquire it at all.

Thus in the same acts which concede to foreigners the right to acquire real estate they are prohibited from acquiring such property within five leagues of the coast of the republic, unless a special law gives that privilege. No foreigner can, without previous permission of the supreme government, acquire real estate in the frontier states or territories except twenty leagues from the line of the frontier. Nor can a foreigner acquire more than two estates within the same state or territory without the license of the supreme government.

To obtain the permission required by these laws the foreigner must address a written petition to the department of public works; upon this petition a report must be made by the government of the state or territory where the land is situated, and upon a review of all these the application is made.

If the permission is granted and a purchase made the preamble of the deed must recite the fact of such permission, the nationality, and residence of the parties, or the notary public will not certify to the execution of the deed, and it will have no force as a valid conveyance. If the purchase is to be made by virtue of a special law, the special law need not be set out with all the details as in case of permission, but it may be simply referred to by its title.

But after the foreigner has complied with all these conditions, and duly acquired the property, he may lose his right to such real estate.

First, by absconding himself with his family for two years without the permission of the Mexican government.

Second, by residing out of the republic.

Third, by transferring the property, by inheritance, sale, or by any other title, to a person who does not reside in the republic.

In all such cases the land must be sold, either by the owner or by the state, and the product of the sale in the latter case delivered to him who lost the land, with a reduction of 10 per cent. Mines are excepted from such forfeitures. Thus, it is seen that there are such restrictions impeding the rights of property in Mexico is justly calculated to cause widespread apprehension in the minds of all foreigners who have investments in real estate in that country.

But the many Americans who, turning to that tempting field of operation, have embarked capital and labor in the various mining and railway enterprises of Mexico, a knowledge of these municipal laws, and the effect of their enforcement, is of paramount importance. This is because true, because there are no treaties in force between Mexico and the United States expressing reciprocal rights of their respective citizens in the territory of the other that would exempt such citizens from such laws. Though American energy responding to Mexico's invitation to come to her shores and help her utilize her vast and scarcely developed natural resources has not only brought to the country the wealth and industry of the United States, but few persons would deliberately invest money or bestow labor to acquire property in a country where it would be liable to be swept away in a moment by the operation of the foregoing laws.

Early in her history Mexico recognized that an increase of population was her great need and legislated to supply that want. This is manifested in her immigration laws, which are especially in later years in her elaborate system of colonization. While the provisions for naturalization have referred to seem to have been especially designed to the same end.

Naturalization is not effected in Mexico, as in the United States, by the mere declaration of the applicant expressing an intention to become a citizen of Mexico, based upon a prescribed residence, and all consummated in the judgment of a court. All this involves the voluntary consent of the citizen, and the voluntary consent of the citizen, and the voluntary consent of the citizen.

In Mexico a foreigner may be naturalized through a petition to the president, no previous residence being required for any specific term, and the president may, at his discretion, purchase of real estate or the birth of a son, accompanied by a failure of a declaration of his intention to retain his native citizenship—the one involving no intention to transfer his allegiance and the other involving no intention to retain his native citizenship.

It may be thought that such unusual laws and regulations are never enforced. On the contrary, there has been a decision by any judicial tribunal of the republic of the principles involved in these laws, there are opinions, professional and official, affirming their validity and effect. The opinion of the governor of Durango is entitled to great consideration, as it was given in response to a request made by the state of Sonora, and was published in the leading papers of the City of Mexico at the time it was written in August, 1883.

That opinion, upon a review of all the legislative and constitutional provisions on the subject, and the construction of the laws as above stated. The publication called for much discussion and criticism, the most of which supported the views he expressed. The validity and the effect of the laws of the naturalization of foreigners through the purchase of real estate and the regulation as to the matriculation of foreigners, are illustrated in its refusal to allow foreigners their rights of property, who have before the purchase of real estate without making the declaration prescribed by the article of the constitution above referred to.

Not long since an American resident of Mexico, having only recently learned the laws of the country, applied to the Mexican foreign office to be matriculated. He was not allowed to do so because the records of that office showed that some time before he had purchased real estate in Mexico without, at the time, declaring his intention to become a Mexican citizen, and thereby he became a Mexican citizen by virtue of the thirtieth article of the constitution, and, of course, could not be matriculated as a foreigner.

There are many other Americans in that country who, in a manner, have become Mexican citizens, and will be subject to all the duties incident to such citizenship so long as they remain in any part of that republic. Such, at least, is the prevailing view of the Mexican government, though the United States cannot concur in such a view, as it is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity.

Although this government has abandoned the feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and now holds that the right of expatriation is the inherent right of every citizen, it insists that the exercise of such right must be evidenced by some voluntary act on the part of the citizen. Thus, when it is manifested by the oath of allegiance to a foreign government that is sufficient to establish the fact of such expatriation, and a foreigner has been asserted that one government can compel a citizen of another to yield up his allegiance due to his native country against his own voluntary consent. The United States may not question the competence of Mexico to adopt those methods and laws or regulations, or to enforce them on her native-born citizens, but assuredly this government cannot by any act divest itself of its duty to protect its citizens, nor can its citizens afford their allegiance to another government except by their own deliberate, voluntary act. Such are the laws of Mexico, and as they are written she enforces and will enforce them.

There is little what may be the position of this government as to the effect of these regulations upon citizens of the United States, or what may be the result of its contention with Mexico on that question. No man dares to be in peril of property, liberty, or life by such a contention, and a contention between the two governments. The laws, delays, and hardships of prison life in Mexico are well known.

A Texas paper lately reported the imprisonment of a citizen of that state in Mexico on a charge of murder, and while awaiting trial, was taken out of jail every other day and escorted through the village to beg the means of subsistence. In view of the hardships resulting from the enforcement of these laws, Mexico would be well advised to adopt the method, saying, that ignorance of the law excuses no man. And it often happens that when foreigners apply for relief in cases where they have, through want of knowledge of the laws, violated them, the Mexican officials take advantage of their ignorance.

There can be no relief for the many Americans who to-day, through ignorance of these laws, are deemed by the Mexican government to be Mexican citizens while they live in Mexico. The Mexican officials, modification of the laws, or an authoritative decision of the court of final appeal declaring their unconstitutionality.

Viewing these provisions in the light of the liberal spirit of Mexico of to-day, inviting to Americans the right of citizenship, it is not easy to comprehend the object of such legislation. The twenty leagues restriction was enacted more than thirty years ago. At that time the feeling of Mexico toward foreign nations was one of distrust and non-recognition. The Mexican government in particular that of hostility.

The war between the two powers and the bitter memories that followed only intensified that hostility of feeling. The Mexican people supposed that the spirit of annexation animated the government and people of the United States. They viewed with much concern the fact that the United States had more territory contiguous with Mexico than any other foreign power, Guatemala having the next largest area.

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INTERCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

The American Minister to China and the Celestial Viceroy Exchange Pleasant Visits.

Rear Admiral John Lee Davis, commanding the Asiatic squadron, reports to the navy department under date of Hong Kong, May 6, that the Enterprise arrived at Canton on the 17th of April with Minister Young on board, and the next day Mr. Young, with his private secretary and the United States consul and Rear Admiral Davis, accompanied by his personal staff, called upon Viceroy Chang and were cordially received and entertained.

The following day the visit was returned on board the Enterprise. During his visit the crew was exercised and a torpedo exploded. On both occasions of meeting the interchange of friendly sentiments was marked by the cordiality with which he expressed the partiality of the Chinese government for the United States. A visit was made to the Chinese government for the purpose of establishing a vice consulate there.

Minister Young while there accepted the hospitality of the governor. The Enterprise arrived at Hong Kong on the 24th of May, and the Chinese government again gave its consent for the vessels of the squadron to survey on that coast, requesting to be supplied with copies of the charts made. The Alert will continue the work recommended by the Junata.

Ponca and Modoc in the Indian Territory. Inspector Benedict, of the interior department, has made a report upon the condition of the Ponca Indians in their new home in the Indian Territory. The report states that the Indians are highly pleased with their lands, which are rich and productive, and that they have requested the secretary of the interior to procure for them a number of farm horses, for which they are willing to exchange their cash annuities and groceries. Hereafter they expect to raise sufficient beef and mutton to supply their own needs.

Who Can Shake Sixes? Blaine has six letters to his name. He was nominated Friday, June 6, 1884, being on the sixth day of the week, the sixth day of the month, and the sixth month of the year. He was speaker for six years, and elected senator in 1876. He will be the sixth James to be president, as the world will know by the fact by the 6th of November. F. A. H.

Advertisements under the heads of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Boarding, Lost and Found, and Personal, of three lines or less, eighteen cents per line. Business cards not included in these rates.

Wanted—Employment. WILL PAY REASONABLE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO ANY PERSON WHO CAN OBTAIN ME A POSITION IN ANY DEPARTMENT, ADDRESS OF B. F. HENNING, 114 N. W. 11th St.

Wanted—Employment. BY A YOUNG MAN—LEGITIMATE. ADDRESS OF B. F. HENNING, 114 N. W. 11th St.

Wanted—Employment. BY A WHITE GIRL—A PLACE AS SURGEON. ADDRESS OF B. F. HENNING, 114 N. W. 11th St.

Wanted—Employment. BY AN INTELLIGENT GIRL—A POSITION IN A LADY'S OR PATRON'S HOUSE. ADDRESS OF B. F. HENNING, 114 N. W. 11th St.

Wanted—Employment. BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW—A PLACE TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK FOR A SMALL FAMILY. ADDRESS OF B. F. HENNING, 114 N. W. 11th St.

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For Rent—Rooms.

508 13th St.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BATH, and a gentleman, near principal hotels and all lines of cars, especially convenient for families. Apply 23 1/2 St. N. W.

SCITUATES OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON 13th St. N. W., and 14th St. N. W., near principal hotels and all lines of cars, especially convenient for families. Apply 23 1/2 St. N. W.

THE KENNEDY, 1300 1st St. N. W., OFF. 13th St. N. W., near principal hotels and all lines of cars, especially convenient for families. Apply 23 1/2 St. N. W.

457 9th St. N. W.—FURNISHED JUDICIAL CHAMBER, with a bath, and a gentleman, near principal hotels and all lines of cars, especially convenient for families. Apply 23 1/2 St. N. W.

ONE LARGE, AIRY FRONT ROOM, 30 FLOOR, 13th St. N. W., near principal hotels and all lines of cars, especially convenient for families. Apply 23 1/2 St. N. W.

ONE PLEASANT 2D FLOOR FRONT ROOM, 428 10th St. N. W.

1003 1st St. N. W.—\$4.00 PER MONTH, IN FRONT ROOM, 4th floor, fronting south. Apply 23 1/2 St. N. W.

1833 9th St. N. W.—A COOL AND PLEASANT ROOM, with a bath, and a gentleman, near principal hotels and all lines of cars, especially convenient for families. Apply 23 1/2 St. N. W.

1305 1st St. N. W.—2 COMMUNICATING ROOMS, 2d floor, with bath, and a gentleman, near principal hotels and all lines of cars, especially convenient for families. Apply 23 1/2 St. N. W.

FURNISHED 2-PLEASANT COMMUNICATING ROOMS, 2d floor, with bath, and a gentleman, near principal hotels and all lines of cars, especially convenient for families. Apply 23 1/2 St. N. W.

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